PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1896-SIXTEEN PAGES.

GREAT PROFIT IN MINES

CRIPPLE CREEK STORIES SURPASS-

ING THAT OF MONTE CRISTO.

Is Worth Ten Millions-Other Rich

Men of the Gold Region.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 13 .- Thou-

sands fail in mining. Hundreds make a

is only now and then one who, by a lucky

the street outside the confectionary store,

I press my nose against the glass and long

stroke of the pick, finds an enormous for-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# Happiness and Suspenders

Are more intimately related than might be supposed at first glance. Miserable, indeed, is the man whose safety depends wholly upon one sound side of his suspenders. Now, to relieve all such suspense and to add another extra popular item to the already long list, we announce, for this week only as . . . . .

## Surprise Special Sale No. 21 SUSPENDERS) 12.

Of good, solid webbing, latest patterns, with best Mohair ends, slide and Wilson patent buckles .....

2 pairs for 25c

#### And Still One-Third Off Previous Prices

Is the offer in Men's \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15 All-Wool Cassimere Suits, and in all Children's Wash Suits. Straw Hats at 24c, Half Hose at 10c, new Neckwear at 25c, and Balbriggan Underwear at 35c are on sale daily.



#### **EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXES**

SQUAW MEN THE ONLY WHITE CITI-ZENS THUS FAVORED.

After Marrying Indian Women They Are Adopted Into the Tribe and Cared for by the Government.

What more could a man ask than to have a favorable location near water and there wife and all his children? What more could | the Indian agent at Pine Ridge he may and to live as careless and unrestrained a life as was ever lived by the wandering Indian tribes on our Western plains?

Yet such an earthly paradise is enjoyed by a class of white men in the West, and they are rapidly acquiring wealth under these favorable conditions. They are mostly a class of men whose restless spirit and been no attempt at farming whatever. love of adventure brought them in contact | Stock raising is the quickest and surest with the Indians in the early fifties. Many of these men were hunters, supplying wagon trains and United States troops with | certain. The few acres planted in corn this wild game on their long journeys overland to Utah and California. During these years the Indians followed the buffalo, elk and deer over the plains of Kansas and the valley of the Platte, in Nebraska. These early pioneers and hunters often camped and lived with the Indians and made their homes in the Indian tepees. To insure their safety they were often taken as members of a tribe, which was soon followed by their choosing a wife, generally the daughter of of flour per day to every man, woman and an influential chief. This was evidence to | child, or the equivalent of one pound of the Indian of their sincerity in joining the tribe. As the ceremony consisted princi- there is the issue of clothing by the treaty | ing up the canvas of her tepee and preparpally in giving the prospective father-in- of 1868, which does not expire until 1899. law a few ponies, and then leading the bride to his own tepee, within a few years the squaw men, as they were called, had of that part of the Sioux reservation ceded

By the treaty of 1868 the Indians re- | cash, paid for this ceded land, in 1889, were given them in clothing each year. women had now become engaged in stock raising. When the Indians were restricted to their reservations, the squaw men followed their wives and children. They gave up hunting and devoted their time entirely to the cattle business.

No section of the United States is so nat-

urally adapted to stockraising as the Sloux reservation. Although the agreement of 1876 deprived the Indians of the Black Hills and fertile valleys of the Belle Fourche, and the agreement of 1859 had further reduced their grazing lands nine million acres, yet there remained to them the south half of the original Sloux reservation, which to-day is unsurpassed for stock purposes. The fertile valleys of Wounded Knee, Por- fifteen in one family. Every child of the cupine, Medicine Root and Bear-in-the-Lodge creeks are green with luxuriant grasses, even during these summer months when the Western plains are parched, brown and dry. This fact the stock men of northern Nebraska fully appreciated and until a few years ago thousands of tion. But after numerous disputes between | for the half-breeds the whites and Indians, and continual illfeeling caused by the petty thieving on the part of both cattlemen and Indians, the Indian agent at Pine Ridge issued an order of 1889 provided for the distribution requiring all white men to remove their vation. They had acquired none of the rights of an Indian by their marriage, but | the brand of the Indian Department. were allowed to remain with their families. and whose families are wards of the government. By treaties and agreements with the Indians, every Sioux, whether full, half of 1868 and will practically be taken care of and fed until they become self-support- Indian's private brand. That the Indian

Western cattlemen, that of possessing crything he has. All horses and cows issued or we shall promptly repudiate him."

finest uplands and most luxuriant valleys

The White river, in the southwestern part of South Dakota, is, in part, the northern boundary of this great Sioux reservation and on its banks are the homes of most of the squaw men. Here the vegetation is the hills graze thousands of well-fed, sleek, contented cattle, the property of the squaw men. They have made their homes here, miles from civilization. He can enter no builds his house and corrals. By permit of fence in eighty or one hundred acres near his house for his cows and horses. In most cases the house is the regulation log, chinked with mud, and sod roof. Some have squaw men who have built neat frame cottages and several log buildings for farm and stock purposes, although there has road to wealth. Farming has been tried, but it is not a success, as crops are too unspring will yield nothing but fodder.

EASY WAY TO GET RICH. Why shouldn't a man acquire riches under such favorable circumstances? Every two weeks his wife and all his children, mother-in-law, father-in-law and all his wife's other relatives draw from the government an average of one and one-half pounds of beef on the block per day. Every month there is an issue of one pound flour in beans, sugar, coffee and salt. Then

In 1900 the government will have to buy, at 50 cents per acre, the unsettled portion in the agreement of 1889. The \$3,000,000 in 000,000 drawing interest at 5 per cent, per annum, which will be paid to them in cash, and other ways best adapted to their advancement. Seventy-five thousand dollars is distributed annually among the Sioux and \$75,000 is expended annually in the building of schoolhouses, this being the interest on the \$3,000,000 paid for the ceded lands in 1889. The squaw man's family comes in on all these benefits as fullblooded Sioux. The schoolhouses are built on different parts of the reservation, wherever thirty pupils can be found to attend. Government appropriations also cover the whole expense of the Indian schools in the East. In fact, the squaw man has everything furnished him at no expense, while his stock is growing and multiplying on the surrounding hills. The families are always large. It is no uncommon sight to see eight or ten children under the age of age of two weeks or more is registered in

the nearest Indian farmer's book, and is entitled to full rations. With the fortnightly beef issue and the monthly issue of food there is no "keeping merely food and clothing. The agreement ways be this twenty-five thousand cows. as they can, under no circumstances, be sold. They are branded "I. D.," this being

to them are branded "I. D.," which prevent the Indian from selling, as there is a penalty of \$100, or one year in the penitentiary for any white man found guilty

of buying "I. D." stock. Yet another advantage is in store for the squaw man. The government takes his children and educates them at the Indian schools in Philadelphia, Carlisle, Lawrence, Kan., and Genoa, Neb. Here they Stratton, the Indiana Carpenter, Who not only receive a common school education, but the boys learn trades and the girls sewing, housekeeping, dressmaking and other practical and useful affairs of life. Of course their rations on the reservation are stopped while at school, but as the government pays all expense of travel and all cost of the three or five years' schooling, the squaw man cannot help but realize | living. Tens amass a competency, but it that the United States is a great and bene-

In July all squaw men, and, in fact, all tune and keeps it. David Moffat, the Indians on the reservation go to the agen- | mining king, says the failures are not so cy at Pine Ridge to be enumerated. To great as in other businesses. It is certain each is given a ticket similar to the ordi- that the successes are more phenomenal. I time rations are issued. Should a young | successes, the millionaires of Cripple Creek. member appear in the family after this an- | Out of this gold camp, within five years, nual enumeration, it is taken to the near- has come \$13,000,000. The gold dug out last est Indian farmer and registered. Before | year was worth \$8,000,000, and this year it has a tooth, the babe is drawing rations | the output promises to be fully as large. not wish to part with his children for three | and, like the hungry, ragged newsboy on | for one, two or five hundred dollars, as the district school. It isn't exactly a district school, yet the 1889 agreement provides that the schoolhouses shall be so located that their children "may return schools are better equipped than the average school in the West, and the teachers are better paid. School is in session nine months of the year, and the parents of all to own that? It would be enough for your-Indian children, whether half-breed or fullblood, are compelled to send them to school, either to the home school or those in the

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES. the reservation most convenient for the Inwhich services are held each Sunday morning in the English and Sioux languages. The Episcopal and Catholic churches have the largest membership. It is entirely optional whether they attend services or become members of any church. But education for the children is compulsory. The and intelligent a lot of children as are

found in any Western district school.

In childhood, the half-breed children resemble their father, but in after years the Sloux blood ass rts itself and they develop the dull, broad features, so characteristic of the Sioux. The children speak the language of both parents, although generally forbidden to speak Sioux. The squaw man endeavors to win his children from their inherited Indian tendencies and always discourages, and even forbids the Sloux language at home. But as the first few years of the child's life are passed on the reservation, and most of the time associating with full-blooded Indian children, they learn to love the free and out-door existence. The influence of these early associayears of careful schooling they long for the freedom of their early childhood. Many of the half-breed young men interested in cattle have had the advantage of five years' training in the Eastern Indian schools. Yet they prefer the life of a cowboy on the reservation. The Indian wives of the squaw men never learn to speak the board floors and others with no floor but | English language or materially change the natural earth. Yet there are several their mode of life. Their dress is similar to the average Western farmer's wife, although there is quite a partiality shown towards red and other bright colors.

The squaw man leads an easy life. There is no farming, as this idea has been entirely abandoned by the Indian Department within the last few years. Perhaps once or twice a year they drive with their familles to one of the small towns in northern Nebraska, or in the Black Hills, attend to some little business or shopping affairs, and return at once to their more congenial surroundings at home. In addition to the numerous benefits mentioned, the squaw man enjoys yet another advantage over his white brothers living in the East. He doesn't stand in terror of his mother-inlaw's annual visit, for when she comes, she brings her tepee, camps in his front vard and attends strictly to her own business. This business consists chiefly in sew-

ing her own meals. After the Indians had received so many concessions by the treaty of 1868, there was quite an increase in the number of marriages between the whites and Indian women. This was an industry not especially facases, the marriage was entered into by th. whites that they might secure better range for their cattle. To put a stop to this pracmen and women of Indian blood, the woman should forfeit all her rights as an Indian, except her interest in the lands of the reservation. Also, the children born from such marriages after 1888 should receive no

rations from the government. This law rather discouraged energetic white men who contemplated making their home among the Indians. Thus the government bankrupted the plans of many scheming whites who had contemplated living in that promised land, where their main work would consist of watching their cattle fatten on the surrounding hills, and of driving their ever-increasing family to the agency to draw their sustenance from Uncle Sam's C. E. WILSON. Chadron, Neb.

#### CINCINNATI LANGUAGE. Some Choice Phrases Called from One of Its Literary Magazines.

Mrs. Emma Carleton, of New Albany, Ind., send me this interesting communica-"The Harvard-professor style of book criticism, as noted in a recent Critic, appears to have some humble followers in the middle West-or is it the middle West that has set the pace, as the professor would say, for the collegiate method? In three pages of the book-review department called 'Between the Covers' in a Cinas The New Bohemian, I find these pyrogems of literary expression sparkler,' 'buck against,' 'intensely good, 'ginger-snaps for hot bloods' 'high rollers.' 'fetching wit flashes. 'spits down on your soul. 'soured on the cob,' 'red-eyed fate, 'has a bulge.' public cognizant of the tendencies of the New Bohemian avers editorially that i has come into being to hu a long-felt 'to express the literary West, and have the friendship and support of the brightest writers of the West'-then the writers of the West have a right to rise such erratic and distasteful fashion pure and undefiled has yet many lovers in the much misrepresented Western writers-known and unknown-to chosen, and fitted into place with the careskill of a goldsmith.' To these, as T Higginson has finely expressed it. so beautiful as words-none so graceful-Bohemian be accepted as an exponent of

she might find it hard anywhere to get a ton. Now and then a rich pocket more than \$10 a month. Just below his struck, however, which will pay a thoumine Stratton has another house. It has sand dollars and upward a ton, and such only five rooms, and it cost in the neigh- places in the mines are carefully watched, hood of a thousand dollars. I am told that | for fear the miners will carry away the he is building a house at Colorado Springs | gold. The manager of one of the biggest which will cost him something like \$25,000. | gold mines told me that he often had his His offices are of the most unpretentious | miners searched before they left the mine, nature, and he secludes himself in order to | and in certain parts of the mines they were keep off the beggars. For some weeks he always required to change their clothes had to have a policeman about his home at | upon coming in and going out. Not long Cripple Creek to keep the crowd away ago a miner was suspected of stealing ore. from him, and his private secretary tells | His cabin was searched, and more than me that he receives about two hundred | \$1,500 worth of rich gold-bearing rock was begging letters a day. He is not a mean | found. He had carried out the richest (Copyrighted, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.) man, but he has no idea of the possibilities | pieces from time to time in his pockets nor the pleasure of giving. His charities and altogether had taken out nincty six so far have been purely individual, and in | pounds, which was worth \$16 a pound, or ricst cases to his friends Not long ago his driver saved his life and that of his sister by keeping the horses in the road during an attempted runaway. At the end of the drive Stratton gave the man a check for \$1,000. He has given his wife, who is separated from him. \$50,000, and I am told that nary meal ticket, which is punched each | write to-day not of the failures, but of the | he frequently hands checks or bills to his sister, who lives with him. He is said to be very sensitive as to being asked for money, and a friend of his tells me that his sister never says a word about wanting a dollar. I have heard it suggested that if as regularly as its toothless grandmother. The stories I hear of gold dug out and gold she did so it would not be forthcoming. and in like amounts. Should the squaw man in sight make my avaricious mouth water, She just waits and he gives her a check spirit moves him.

> for the riches within. Take, for instance, W. S. Stratton, who owns the great Independence mine, which has been turning out nearly \$2,000 a day for the past year, and in which it is estimated there are from four to seven million doilars of gold in sight. How would you like salf and your family for ages to come. It is one of the richest gold mines of the ing five years ago at a carpenter's bench. Up to that time he would have been glad, I venture, to have netted from the work of about 10 cents on the dollar, and the ore is so rich that he has to keep back his workmen for fear that he will not be able to invest the money which he receives from the gold which they get out. So far he has spent his surplus in buying other mines. and he has to-day properties which, I am told, make him the largest individual owner of gold mines in the world. I doubt whether he knows himself what he is worth. know that no one can figure upon his possibilities. I am told that Marshall Field and other Chicago capitalists offered him \$7,-000,000 for his Independence mine alone, and long ago he refused an offer of \$3,000,000 for it. He does not like to talk about it and I doubt whether an offer of \$10,000,000 would tempt him. He says that the gold is in the mine and can't run away. It is been down in the Independence mine, and safer there than in the safe deposit, and the best bank for him is Old Mother Earth. | that Burns and Doyle had a good thing. HOW STRATTON STRUCK IT. And still I would not like to be Winfield | give him if he would take the claim and Scott Stratton. I would not exchange places with him for all his millions. This thought came forcibly upon me as I sat

with him in his little office over a bicycle store in Colorado Springs the other day and watched him closely as I listened to him. He is only forty-eight years of age. but he looks to be more than sixty. His hair is as white as the driven snow, and his naturally dark complexion has been changed to a mahogany brown by the anxiety of his hunt for gold. He is nerv ous in the extreme, and he has, I believe, little capacity for happpiness. The story of his life is that of a man who has devoted himself to finding a mine, and who after twenty years of failure has at last succeeded. He has succeeded by luck and work more than by any special ability, and though he is a man of good common sense I judge you might find ninety men quite as good out of any one hundred carpenters that you could select. Born in Indiana. having learned the carpenter's trade, he rights. Other miners tried to jump their drifted out to Colorado Springs when he was along about twenty years of age. He began at once to prospect for gold. worked at his trade in the winter to get the money necessary to keep him alive in the mountains in the summer, and day af- held their own. They got Stratton to go ter day and year after year he climbed the rocks and wandered over the hills looking for mines. At one time he had saved three thousand dollars. He invested this in mine and lost it. He is a man of few amusements and of little intellectual rescurce. He failed again and again, and up until 1891 he was worth practically nothing. He had at this time a house in Colorado Springs, which was mortgaged, and Portland stock, the property is worth bedered almost desperate by his repeated failures, went to prospect about Cripple Creek. He realized that there was some to this time no one had considered th rock to be worth much.

As Stratton walked over the field he no ticed one stone, the corner of which some former prospector had chipped off. He picked up the broken piece and sent it to Denver to be assayed. It yielded over \$300 to the ton. This was a surprise to Stratton. He at once gathered a wagon load of other stones lying about the place and sent these to the assayer's. They told him that the last was worth only \$10 a ton. This, however, showed Stratton that there was gold there, and he staked out a claim about the big bowlder, and went to work. It was the Fourth of July when he began to mine, and he named his property "The Independence." in honor of the day. He found gold almost from the grass roots. The ore grew richer as he dug down, and, after a short time, he found pockets and fissures filled with gold. The gold did not run regularly. Sometimes there would be a pocket as big as the average parlor, and sometimes the rock containing the rich ore would extend only to the size of a tumbler. He sunk his shaft, however, and ran out laterals from two to three hundred feet on either side. Even the rocks lying on the surface of the ground netted him a fortune. There were some great bowlders near his shaft. had these broken up with dynamite, and from them alone he got \$60,000. It was not. however, all clear sailing. At one time the gold seemed to have played out, and he offered to sell the mine for \$150,000 offer was refused, and within a few days ever but that there are millions of dollars' to be growing richer as it goes downward, and his refusal to sell it for \$7,000,000 was in the minds of many here a good business

HABITS OF A MILLIONAIRE

A man whose income has been about a day finds it hard to jump at once to the

THREE POOR MEN MADE MILLIONS.

Stratton received more than \$12,000 last year in dividends from his stock in the Portland gold mine. This mine lies just back of the Independence, and its enormous frame buildings can be seen for miles about Cripple Creek. Its chief owners are three men, who were almost down on their up perse five years ago, but who, through it are now enormously wealthy. Their mine produced last year more than \$2,000,000 worth of gold, and its president, James F. Burns, says that if it were worked to its full capacity it could turn out more than was working at his trade as a plumber. One of his partners, James Doyle, was then sawing and planing as a carpenter, and the third partner, John Harnan, was working on the road in Colorado Springs, holding a scraper for 15 cents an hour. It was Harnan who discovered the mine. His claim at the start was not bigger than the average city lot, but the property surrounding it, which has since been purchased by these three men, now embraces about 150 acres. Harnan had been working for some time on his little city lot claim, while Burns and Doyle had staked out a claim a little further up the mountain. Their claim was rather close to the Independence. They had worked at it for some time and yet discovered nothing. Harnan had been doing some prospecting for Stratton. He had he knew its wonderful riches. He thought and he asked them how much they would show that it was worth something. They replied they would give him a third interest. He at once went to work and soon struck "pay rock," which was wonderfully valu able. For some time they tried to keep the fact a secret, for they knew that if Dave Moffat and the other capitalists who were working about them should learn of the value of the property they would buy al the claims about it. So they got their orout in secret and carried it down from the

mine at night in sacks on their backs. As the ore got richer the sacks were no large enough to carry all they wanted So one night they took a wagon up to th mine and prepared to haul it away by the wagon load. They overloaded their wagon however, and it broke down just as they were about to leave the mine. The next day the ore was found on the side of the hill with a broken wagon near it. This showed the value of the mine and from that time on they hauled their ore out. They had, however, to fight for their claim, and Burns took a shotgun and drove them out at the point of it. They had forty-seven lawsuits about their title, but their ore was so valuable that they were able to pay for the best legal talent and in with them and they added the Anna Lee and other mines to their property until it is now one of the most valuable in the world. President Burns estimates that their average output is worth \$70 a ton and he says that there is one streak of ore in the mine that is worth about \$38,000 a ton, the rock running nineteen ounces of gold to the ton. At the selling value of the tween \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and I venture you could not buy it for \$6,000,000. They dends, and until last year they were paying 3 cents a share in dividends every month. They have given a pledge to their stockholders that they will pay 36 per cent, in dividends this year, and they claim that they have not begun to get near the end of their wonderful gold treasure. The mine has now, it is said, five miles of workings, and its machinery is some of the

finest known. THE DOCTOR MINE. Many of the best mines here have no stock on the market. The oldest miners of Colorado say that Cripple Creek will last for fifty years, and all kinds of fabulous estimates are made as to the amount of gold which will be turned out. Governor Grant, the manager of the Grant and Omaha smelter at Denver, is reported as Creek will produce \$500,000,000 worth of gold. The result of this belief is that the owners of the mines hold their property very here which have so far produced nothing. but which are capitalized for millions. One rather sanguine operator tells me that he does not believe you could buy all the mines of this region to-day for \$100,000,000 cash, and the man who expects to come to Cripple Creek and get something for noth-He soon began to find gold everywhere, ing will go away sorrowful. One property which promises well is the Doctor mine. It is situated on Raven hill, and as yet barely more than a prospect, but its ownit. It is the property of two men who came to the Rockies with a little money and bought the Chief mine and the Doctor mine, two claims which lay side by side on Rayen hill. They spent their first money on the Cflief. It failed to pay, and they quiesced, and he went to work. Within a shooting down the sides of their old workings with dynamite, and the result is that

the Cripple Creek ore is of a very low grade. Much of it has to be reduced by in Colorado Springs did not, I venture, been found. The high-grade ore of the who, with her sleeves rolled up, came to the everage value of the shipments of Crip. | wind happens to die away in the evening, the door when I called, looked as though | ple Creek ore last year is estimated at \$60 | the night becomes almost insupportable.

LEASING MINES.

Speaking of the leasing of the Doctomine, the custom of leasing mines is very common here. Men will take mines and work them for a certain time for a fixed price, or for a proportion of the gold gotten out. There are many men who have good prospects who have not the money to work them, and one with a moderate amount of capital can either get a lease on such prospects or buy a share in them. Take, for instance, the Anchoria Leland mine, the stock of which was selling for cents a share about a year or so ago. It have derived its name, though not its inhas this year sold for \$3 a share, and it is practically not for sale in the exchanges. This mine was opened up by a lease. It was not considered worth much until a Manchester called Bedford Leigh, and in man named Maloney, from Iakota, came through Cripple Creek on his way to Leadville. He looked at the mine and leased it. He spent \$7,500 in opening it up, and in of an agricultural district and enlightone year, I am told, he took \$400,000 worth | ened by two newspapers; this is also of gold out of it. His lease has now ex- Bedford. pired, and the mine will be worked by the

required to give success in other businessaires at Cripple Creek, as given by an old miner. I do not youch for the truth

W. S. Stratton was worth nothing, is now worth \$10,000,000.

James F. Burns, James Doyle and John Harnan, each worth more than a million, made out of the Portland and other prop-James R. McKinnie, a friend of Stratton

and one of his advisers, has made a mil-David H. Moffat, long a millionaire, has

Cripple Creek. He owns the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, which cost a million, but which paid for itself in six months, and is still making money. Irving Howbart, of Colorado Springs, the owner of the Anchoria Leland, has made a

Eben Smith, Moffat's partner, has also made a fortune out of Cripple Creek. J. F. Maynard, of Utica, N. Y., paid \$1,00 for the Moose mine, on Raven hill. This mine is said to produce now from six to eighteen thousand dollars a month. An offer of \$600,000 has been refused for it, but Maynard and his partners ask \$2,000,000

R. C. Shannon, who beat Amos Cummings for Congress, is said to have made a quarter of a million out of the Anchoria Leland and the Portland, and the El Paso Gold King mine, which cost its owners \$300, is said to be worth nearly a million. In short, there are about ten men who have made something like a million dollars out of Cripple Creek. There are one hundred men who have made more than \$50,000 apiece and there are perhaps one thousand men who have made \$20,000 apiece. Nearly all of this money has gone to Colorado people, though the French are now investing largely and have some of the

best properties here. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

FREAKS MADE TO ORDER. Showmen Have No Trouble in Providing New Attractions.

"How do you manage to find new freaks and curlosities?" was the question asked of the manager of a traveling "show" that had pitched its tent in a London suburb. "Don't have to find them," was the laconic response. "They find us. The freak business is as regularly established as any other, and has its wholesale and retail firms, traveling salesmen, brokers, price

'Factories?" queried the reporter, aghast. "Why, certainly-factories-of course. The freak business is divided into about "In the first class the collectors travel all over the world in search of rarities, but the very best freaks come from India and the Malay peninsula. In these countries there are people who breed freaks. They buy young children and animals, and deform them, while their bones are soft, by all manner of means. Then they are constantly on the lookout for genuine natural freaks, and in those lands the Lirth of a freak occurs very frequently. 'The headquarters of this business is at Singapore. "Then there are any number of men who devote themselves to the discovering and placing of freaks of all kinds and varieties. and there is scarcely a day goes by that we do not receive packages of photographs and illustrated circulars from some freak

merchant or other. "Of course, there are 'faked' freak mena perfect host in themselves. If the proprietor of some little show needs an additional attraction and does not have the money to hire something good-for, like everything else, freaks have their price-he can get something for little money that

will serve his purpose "The real, genuine live freaks always command high prices, and travel all over Most of them have regular routes mapped out by their advance agents, just like the at a place at long intervals they never get stale, and sometimes make bigger hits on their second or third appearance than on their first."

### HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

It Is the Moisture that Prostrates and Kills.

Humidity is a feature of our atmosphere which puzzles some people. They hear of very much greater degrees of heat in other parts of the world without serious danger to the inhabitants, and they are unable to understand why persons should collapse here with the thermometer registering not more than 90 degrees. In portions of Arizona, for instance, and

the Soudan, the thermometer will register

for weeks at a time, from 110 degrees to 117

in the shade, with exceptional jumps to

125 and 130 degrees, but sunstroke is the

rarest occurrence, and the dogs never go mad. The heat in both of these countries is perfectly dry, rain being a rarity, and there being no large body of water near enough for moisture to be absorbed by the atmosphere. The people of these countries avoid the direct rays of the sun in the middle of the day, but at other times they move about with the utmost freedom and suffer no unpleasant consequences. Another thing which helps the peo Arizona and the Soudan to bear this extraordinary measure of heat is the coolness of the nights. The hottest day is usually followed by a gradual drop in temperature until, towards midnight, the air is crisp and cold, the ranges of the thermometer in twenty-four hours being frequently from 30 to 60 degrees. It can be readily understood what a change this would make in the comfort of the people of Baltimore when one reflects how much heat is ab sorbed during the day by the bricks and stones and slowly radiated at night. It thus opens, in a prolonged hot spell, that the days. The process of absorption goes on For the higher schools fees are charged day after day, with little interruption during the night, until towards the end, if the

THE CITY OF JOHN BUNYAN INTERESTING INFORMATION CON-

CERNING BEDFORD, ENGLAND. its Modern Prosperity, Set Against &

Picturesque Historie Background,

Is a Pleasing Picture.

In the accompanying brief epitome of te history of the English town it will be that the metropolitan Bedford boasts of a hoary antiquity. It is, perhaps, & more figure of speech to apply the term "metropolis" in its Greek significance to the town in the old country, since she is not so literally a mother city namesakes over the seas as Tyre was to Carthage and Athens to her numerous colonists on the shores of the Mediterranean. There is no doubt that Bedford near Boston received its name from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, ancestor of Ralph Wolde Emerson, who (the said Peter) went out from Bedfordshire, in England, and indirectly, as Miss Nicholas indicates, Bedford, in Indiana, must in some way habitants, from the town originally so denominated. It may be interesting to know that there is a small town near Ireland a village of that name near Tralee, County Kerry. In Cape Colony there is also a flourishing township, the center

The capital town of Bedfordshire seems

to have slept lazily on the banks of the I could give numerous other instances of willowy Ouse ever since the world began, fortune making in mines. I could find The earliest written records take its experhaps ten thousand times as many in- istence for granted and give no hint that stances of men losing in mines, but min- it ever had a beginning. True, the book remark might be made as to Homer, Herodotus, the Egyptian hieroglyphics and Caesar's Commentaries, put all that is purely negative evidence. The River Ouse is probably the most ancient institution in the district, but it is only a vestige of its former self. It lies at the bottom of a broad and smiling valley which in the glacial epoch was an arm of the sea, when its tumultuous waters were crowded with jostling icebergs which floated from the northern glaciers, and in melting deposited layers of clay and bowlders which now cover the slopes and cap the lower eminences. As the land surface was slowly elevated above sea level the long land-locked fiord became a roaring torrent with waters from the melting snows and fields of ice of greater altitudes, and the present valley of the Ouse was carved out. It was then that paleolithic man began to roam abroad and hunt the mammoth, the elk, the hyena, the wolf, the bear and the primeval buffalo whose remains, together with the flint implements of prehistoric man, are still found in the river gravels. It was then, of course, that Bedford became a local habitation. Long before a bridge was built the ancient Britons and Saxons traveled the high road which passes through the length of the town and crossed the river by a ford. The town was one of inns and hospitals for pligrims, and hence it became known to the Saxons as the halting place with beds by or near the ford. The river is sleepy and sluggish enough to-day; it is a broad and clear stream, fringed with reed mace, scented flag and purple lovestrife, flowing through fresh, green and typically English meadows, through Huntingdon and Cambridgeshire to King's Lynn and the Wash. The Danes had camps in the country and made sundry unsuccessful attacks upon Bedford, but our gallant ancestors repulsed them with loss. The whitening bonce and the rusted weapons of the invaders are still turned up in the recreation field which the Duke of Bedford has just presented to the town. Many a gory affray took place at the numerous castles of the county, but little more remains than the keeps of those strongholds. Bedford castle guarded the river and stood a few sleges in the time of the Normans and of King John and his rebellious barons. EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

As in the rest of the country, the churches and monastic institutions of Bedford acknowledged allegiance to the Church of Rome for many centuries, but that is a sore point here with the ecclesiastical fraternity, since it has lately become the fashion of a section in the Church of England to pretend that that institution has existed separately and exercised its own autonomy and been the master of religion since the dawn of Christendom. However that may be, we have, or did have, a Cauldwell Priory, a Newnham Priory. St. Leonard's and St. John's Hospitals and a Greyfriars Priory Church to still standing. The names of those religious houses are handed down in the nomenclature of the older streets and quarters of the borough.

In the zixteenth century a townsman who went up to London to make his fortune and in due time became lord mayor and a knight (his name, Sir William Harpus), had the goodness to bequeath a few acres of meadow land in London to his native town, the increase therefrom to be used forever to provide a grammar school and free education for the poor children of Bedford. Tempora mutantur. The land is now in the heart of London, and the revenue waxed so mighty that for generations Bedford people hardly knew what to do with the money. From time to time various schemes and acts by Parliament were devised. Thirty years ago there were two or three good secondary schools in which the education was free-at any rate to the Bedford born. In fact, it was a pretty good thing to be born in Bedford. for the maidens received substantial marriage portions and the lads were provided with apprenticeship fees, while the decayed tradesmen found shelter in almshouses of two or three grades, and the really indigent went to the workhouse. Somehow it did not work well, and the town stagnated. People who felt that their future was fairly well provided for became thriftless and careless, and there was a good deal of pauperism. Young folks got married on the dowery of £20. which in their times only bought a few sticks of furniture and were in Queen street in a few months. Adventurers have been known to marry the maidens. and, having pocketed the marriage portion, to disappear on the wedding day, We have changed all that. A scheme was carried through in 1871-of course, in the face of tremendous opposition-which did away with marriage portions and apprenticeship premiums and curtailed the almsyear was divided into eleven parts, of which four go to the grammar school for boys and high school for girls; four to the modern schools for boys and girls; two

to elementary education, and one to the

almshouses. The elementary schools, of

which there are haif a dozen, are now free,

and supplement their two shares of the

endowment by earning government grants,

ranging from about £4 10s up to £12 or

£15 a year. This is considered cheap for

a very complete curriculum in the lan